

soda, one purgative tablet and a bottle of Bartlett water. Mrs. Stanford forgot to take the medicine and lay down and slept. As soon as she awoke she took the medicine and again retired. Soon after she was seized with convulsions, which threw her out of her bed. The maid and I came in answer to her call, as did a guest from a nearby room. She said: "I am poisoned." A physician was called, but the convulsions continued despite his efforts.

DRUG BOUGHT BY MAID IN AUSTRALIA

"The bottle of bicarbonate of soda was purchased by maid Adelaide, South Australia, several years ago, but I think it had been refilled for Mrs. Stanford at San Francisco, but by what druggist I don't know."

TETANUS IMMEDIATE CAUSE OF DEATH

An autopsy on Mrs. Stanford's body was performed this afternoon. The physician gave the cause of death as tetanus of the respiratory organs, but declared he couldn't tell how the tetanus was produced until after an examination of the contents of the stomach. Sheriff Henry will deliver the inquest until he receives the report of the chemists, which is expected to-morrow.

FIRST ATTEMPT TO KILL MRS. STANFORD

SAN FRANCISCO, March 1.—The news of the death of Mrs. Stanford at Palo Alto from strychnine placed in bicarbonate of soda amazed San Francisco and has drawn fresh attention to the report of the attempted poisoning by the same deadly drug at Mrs. Stanford's home on Nob Hill on Jan. 14 last.

All the relatives of Mrs. Stanford here at the time discredited the story of the attempted poisoning and ascribed her illness to the bad condition of the mineral water she drank. But Mrs. Stanford herself was positive that someone had tried to kill her.

The best story of this mystery is told by Elizabeth Richmond, Mrs. Stanford's maid, who was discharged after the chemical analysis showed that strychnine was in the bottle of mineral water. She told the following straightforward story of the details of the case, which is the only detailed account that was ever printed.

"I am an English woman. In Mrs. Stanford's service I occupied the position of lady's maid. I was employed by Mrs. Stanford a year ago last May, a little while before the Rev. Dr. Heber Newton left Stanford University. With the rest of the Stanford party I traveled and on our return from abroad we went directly to the Stanford residence on California street, after coming from the East, on Saturday, Jan. 14.

"About 9 o'clock in the evening Mrs. Stanford called me hastily into her bedroom and said: 'Richmond, there seems to be something wrong with this water. Will you taste it and see what's the matter with it? I tasted it, and found it very bitter. It seemed to have a strong taste of quinine or bitter almonds. Mrs. Stanford had already vomited all she had taken before calling me. She seemed greatly agitated, and asked me what she had better do.

"I suggested an emetic of warm water and salt, and at once gave her four or five glasses of it.

"All of this she threw off as soon as she had taken it, and then she asked me if I thought she had got it all off her stomach. She still complained of the bitter taste in her mouth. She suggested that I tell Miss Benner what had happened.

"I went to Miss Benner's room and found her in bed. I told her how bitter the water was and all the circumstances. Miss Benner put on her wrapper and came downstairs. She put her hand to her forehead, tasted it and then cried: 'Why, this is bitter; it tastes like salt!'

"She thought perhaps the bottle was in the same condition that it was when it was taken from the case, but I remembered seeing the same sort of bottle on the drinking stand between 10 and 11 o'clock that same morning. About a glass of the contents had been drunk from it. It occurred to me that she might have drunk something from that bottle, but she declared that the water she tasted in the morning had been all right.

SENT TO DRUG STORE FOR ANALYSIS

"After talking it over Mrs. Stanford suggested that it would be well to ask a chemist what it contained. I asked Miss Benner what drug store to take it to and she said Wakelee's. Mrs. Stanford had an idea they could tell what was in the water right away, but they told me at the drug store an analysis would take from twelve hours to a week.

"I went back to the house to inquire about it, and telephoned on Sunday morning to the store to have the water analyzed and a report sent in at once, as Mrs. Stanford was curious to know what could have been in it. On Tuesday I telephoned again to ask about the matter, but the report was not ready. After that I telephoned again, but could not understand what was said over the telephone. I asked that they let Mrs. Stanford know immediately. On Tuesday Wakelee's rang me up and said they had the report, and I directed that it be sent at once to my mistress. However, they did not send the report at once."

"On Thursday morning I handed the mail to Miss Benner. Among a letter from Wakelee's, Mrs. Stanford asked Miss Benner to read it. Miss Benner read a report which said that the water had contained strychnine. Mrs. Stanford threw up her hands and exclaimed: 'Oh, God, I did not think any one wished to hurt me. What would it benefit any one?'

"Then she was calmer, but seemed much troubled. She declared we were to say nothing about it to any one. Then I left the room, for I thought Mrs. Stanford, Miss Benner and Mrs. Lathrop, who were there at the time, might want to talk it over. After a little I went back and suggested to Mrs. Stanford that she ought to have the affair investigated. Mrs. Stanford replied: 'Yes, we intend to investigate it. I'm going to have Pinkerton men engaged right away.'

"I said I was very glad and left the room. Mr. Lathrop was in the house at the time and he was informed. As Mrs. Stanford had not been well for a week, presumably suffering from a cold, Mr. Lathrop had already telephoned for Dr. Boockie. He came and saw Mrs. Stanford, though I do not know what was said at the time. I thought they might have told me, as they knew I was interested, but they did not.

"The doctor came both Saturday morning and Saturday evening. During the week I had told Mrs. Stanford that I wanted to leave on account of my health, but if I had known of the poison I would certainly have said nothing. None of us suspected that."

"The first feeling I had of suspicion was when Mrs. Stanford had her housemaid sleep in my room instead of myself. I was rather put out by having others doing my duty toward Mrs. Stanford. Then Mrs. Stanford went to San Jose and expected to return on Jan. 27. On Jan. 26 Mr. Lathrop, Mrs. Stanford's brother, paid me my wages, and said I could go to my home in

Palo Alto, as Mrs. Stanford had engaged another maid.

"After reaching Palo Alto I was questioned several times by detectives, and told all I knew. I was shadowed by detectives, and knew there was suspicion against me. I knew the poisoned water was undoubtedly part of an attempt to murder Mrs. Stanford."

The detectives, who spent several weeks on the case, could get no clues to any one who tampered with the water. In fact, it has leaked out that they had analyzed and could find no trace of poison in it, so the mystery remained as deep as at the outset for it is impossible to see how any one could gain anything by her death.

TRIBUTE TO MRS. STANFORD

President Jordan Fertilizes Her Devotion to Her Husband and Stanford University.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, PALO ALTO, Cal., March 1.—Dr. David Starr Jordan, president of Stanford University, said today:

The sudden death of Mrs. Stanford has come as a great shock to all of us. She had been as brave and strong as that we hoped for her return well rested and also that her look on earth might be for her beloved Palo Alto. But her death was a blow to her which had been spared so long to have lived to see the work of her husband's life and hers firmly and fully established.

Here has been a life of most perfect devotion to her own and her husband's ideals. In the years we know her she ever had a selfish feeling no one ever detected. All her thoughts were of the university and of the way to make it effective for wisdom and righteousness. No one outside of the university can understand the difficulties in her way in the final establishment of the university, and her patient deeds of self-sacrifice can be known only to those who saw them from day to day.

Some day the world will know a part of this. It will then know her for the wisest as well as the most generous friend of learning in our time. It will know her as the most loyal and most devoted of wives, who did always the best that she could. Wise, devoted, steadfast, prudent, patient and just. Every good word we can use was hers by right. The men and women of the university feel the loss not alone of the most generous of helpers, but the dearest of friends.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY CLOSED

PALO ALTO, Cal., March 1.—Stanford University began work as usual today a few minutes after 8 o'clock, and just after the first hour classes had assembled the news of Mrs. Stanford's death spread from building to building, and the students and professors alike dropped all work. By the time that the official notice that the university would be closed until further notice came from President Jordan's office the student body had retired quietly from the quadrangles.

Everything at the university is suspended temporarily, and the university and 2,000 inhabitants of the campus are mourning the loss of the last of the founders of Stanford University. Charles G. Lathrop, treasurer of the university, left for San Francisco this morning to try to obtain further information regarding the circumstances of Mrs. Stanford's death.

The body of Mrs. Stanford will be returned from Honolulu on the first steamer. Until its arrival it is probable that the university will remain closed. The funeral will take place from the Stanford Memorial Church and interment will be made in the Stanford mausoleum on the campus.

The death of Mrs. Stanford will stop the student activities, and the university has been scheduled for the next few days. Baseball games, track meets and student theatrical performances have been postponed.

President David Starr Jordan, when interviewed this morning, was overcome with grief. He said that the death of Mrs. Stanford would result in no change whatever in the policy of the university; that matters have been in the hands of the board of trustees for some time, and that the trustees are in entire sympathy with Mrs. Stanford's wishes.

DEVOTED TO HER DEAD

Practically all of Mrs. Stanford's Estate Made Over to the University.

When Leland Stanford, ex-Governor, and United States Senator from California died in the summer of 1893, every one wondered what his widow's attitude toward Stanford University would be. At the time of his death the university had been open for two years. It had not students and was growing all the time. It had been understood that Mr. Stanford intended to give his whole fortune to the university some day, but it was his plan to give as he went along. When his will was opened, it was found that the largest part of his estate went to his widow. The university received only a fair endowment, about enough to maintain a college of moderate size. Most of this was in lands which, although sure to rise in value eventually, were then almost non-productive, for it was the period of hard times. Would Mrs. Stanford respect her husband's wishes and stand by the university? That was the large question with the faculty and friends of Stanford.

It was answered earlier than they expected. While the executors were trying to administer the will, and while the university was trying to stagger on with the very little money which could be scraped together in those times, the Government, in the spring of 1895, brought suit against the estate for \$15,000,000, alleged to be due on Central Pacific Railway bonds. This tangled debt back to the building of the Central Pacific by the "Big Four"—Huntington, Hopkins, Crocker and Stanford.

Then followed a hard period in the history of Stanford University. The courts allowed Mrs. Stanford full rights for personal expenses. It was the only money in sight. When the university opened, in the fall of 1895, Mrs. Stanford met in council with Dr. David Starr Jordan, its president, and her attorneys.

"I am poor before," she said, "and I have been poor before. I can live on \$100 a month. Take all the rest for the university."

She closed up most of the big mansion on the Stanford grounds at Palo Alto, and prepared to live in one wing on her \$100 a month.

Some close calculations were made on that working income. It was found that it could be made to do if the professors would accept a reduction in salaries. They consented. Expenses were pared down to a piece of chalk. Finally a "registration fee" of \$10 a term was charged to students. This was found to be just enough to make it go. It is said that at one time when the times were even darker, it was proposed to raise this fee.

"No," Mrs. Stanford replied to the proposal. "My husband founded this as a free university. It will stay free. We will pull it through somehow."

Expenses increased unexpectedly. The

cost of keeping up the suit, which had by this time come into the Circuit Court of Appeals, was considerable, and it all came out of that \$100,000 a month. The university fell behind. Inside and outside it was freely said that Stanford would have to be closed for a year or two, because it could never pull through a long siege in the courts. Some of the trustees even urged that course upon Mrs. Stanford. She refused and ordered the lawyers to hurry up the case.

It had passed in 1895 through the Circuit Court, where a verdict was rendered favorable to the Stanford interests. It was hurried through the Court of Appeals, where also the decision was favorable, but it lingered in the Supreme Court.

In the spring of 1899 the faculty, living already on half rations, was two months behind in salaries. They were even curtailing the science courses because there was no money to pay salaries.

It was then that Mrs. Stanford decided to sell her jewels and, if necessary, the furniture of her houses in Palo Alto and San Francisco. She had been contemplating this from the beginning of the trouble. She had disposed of a few to raise the money for a trip to Paris, where the rest could be sold to better advantage, when a temporary expedient was discovered.

On the Vina ranch, which includes the biggest vineyard in the world, was a fine wine held there. It was found that this did not come under the jurisdiction of the court. It was sold, and the university worried along. The case was held over a last reserve, since the price of grapes was low in the hard times.

Before the university commencement in the spring of 1899 the period of real danger had passed, for the Supreme Court had decided in favor of the Stanford estate. There were, however, very ticklish matters for a year, while the bequests to relatives were being paid from the estate. All this Mrs. Stanford managed herself.

She showed the most remarkable executive ability of any woman I have ever known, said President Jordan years later, and when the case was closed it will be one of the greatest in the annals of heroic womanhood."

From that time on there was little doubt that the whole Stanford fortune would belong to the university eventually. Mrs. Stanford added to its endowment from her own money, and in 1901 she turned over practically the whole Stanford estate, giving Stanford an endowment aside from campus and buildings, of about \$8,000,000. Even her houses were included in the gift, with a special trust clause which permitted her to use them during her life. Much of the property in this endowment will increase in value.

The next year came the Ross affair. Prof. E. A. Ross was dropped from the Stanford faculty. It was charged that he was expelled for expressing views on trusts and property rights hostile to Mrs. Stanford. This was followed by the resignation of several professors, and the case was closed. The last truth never came out.

Twisted, just before her departure for a long trip abroad, Mrs. Stanford published the correspondence in the case. It tended to place the onus of the Ross's dismissal not on her, but on the active scholastic management of the university.

Jane Lathrop Stanford was born in the State of New York in the early '30s of Puritan stock. She married Leland Stanford at the age of 20. She came to Palo Alto, California and was with him in his rise from small stockholder to railway builder, Governor and United States Senator.

Their only son, Leland Stanford, Jr., was born to them rather late. He died in Rome in 1884 at the age of 17. His death changed the whole current of Mrs. Stanford's life. From a woman of society she became a mourner, a devotee, something of an eccentric. She began to devote her life to the university, while Stanford was in the Senate, the plan of a great free university was formed. Work was begun in 1887 and the university was opened in 1891.

There was a strong trace of mysticism in Mrs. Stanford. A Methodist in the beginning, she drifted later toward the High Church wing of Episcopalianism. At one time it was believed that she was about to enter the Roman Catholic Church, to which her brother had converted.

At the same time she had a leaning toward spiritualism. Her absolute devotion to the memory of her husband and son was her most prominent trait in her later years. It was this devotion which held her to the fight for the university in the hard times. The jewels which she once offered to sacrifice to build the university church, the largest and most costly building of the kind on the Pacific coast, were dedicated to Senator Stanford. Every object which her husband and son had used or touched was sacred to her.

Just how much was Mrs. Stanford from the estate after the gift of 1901 is uncertain. The nearest surviving relative is her brother, Charles, who lives at Palo Alto, Cal. Her relatives in the East are Mrs. Daniel S. Lathrop of Saratoga, her sister-in-law, and two nieces, Mrs. George Purkin of Boston, and Mrs. and Senator Stanford. Every object which her husband and son had used or touched was sacred to her.

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Mrs. Stanford's death will probably not increase the funds of Stanford University, but the Stanford mansion in California will, San Francisco, now in the hands of the university and will be turned either into a museum or an allied college. The government of the university is in the hands of a board of trustees. This has so far been hardly more than a nominal governing body, since Mrs. Stanford was really the power behind the scenes. Her death matters and especially in expenditures. It had been her wish to live to see the building scheme completed. She nearly completed this for the university. Her last building in the plan were laid last summer.

HARD FIGHT WITH BLAZING OIL

Fire in the Valvoline Co.'s Yards Causes a \$600,000 Loss.

Ernest Worth, night watchman at the Valvoline Oil Company's yards, Maspeth and Gardiner avenues, Williamsburg, discovered about 6 o'clock last night that the trestle supporting one of the 25,000 gallon oil storage tanks was on fire. He hurried his wife and five children out of the watchman's house and turned in an alarm.

The first engine that got there was No. 118, from Brooklyn. It was followed by a long line of engines. The fire had spread to the wooden supports of two other kerosene tanks, and the flames had been fed by naphtha. Before the firemen could lay hose from the nearest hydrant, 700 feet from the yards, three tanks had exploded. A second alarm was turned in by the fire of more companies. Deputy Chief Lally from Brooklyn and the fireboat David A. Boddy, the body and a hand time running up Newtown Creek, which is just back of the oil yards. Chief Croker got there about 7 o'clock and took direction of the fight.

On the bank of the creek was a long line of six burning tanks was a gasoline storage house containing three 25,000 gallon tanks of gasoline. The fireboat and the engines left the storage house deluged and were able to save it. While the men on the Boddy were handling an upright nozzle the force of the water broke the tank and the hose knocked down Capt. Marcus Fitzgerald of the Boddy. His left leg was broken. He was taken to St. Catherine's Hospital. About the same time one of the benzine tanks exploded and killed Lieut. George McGary was hit by a flying chunk of iron. He was taken to St. Catherine's with a scalp wound and contusions.

By 8 o'clock the firemen had the blaze under control and Chief Croker left. The loss will amount to about \$600,000, it is estimated. The Valvoline Oil Company is controlled by John Ellis & Co. of 11 Broadway.

Thousands of people went to the fire from Williamsburg and Brooklyn and it took the resources from four stations under Capt. Knipe to hold them back. One of the fire engines was damaged by the fire.

The cause of the fire was not determined.

The Rev. P. J. Clancy III in Miami.

The Rev. P. J. Clancy, chancellor of the Archdiocese, has been called by Archbishop Farley to Miami, Fla., to take care of the Rev. Patrick J. Clancy, pastor of the Immaculate Conception Church at Port Jervis, who accompanied the Archbishop and his secretary on their trip south. Father Clancy has been ailing and the sudden change of climate proved too much for him. Chancellor Hayes is to bring him home as soon as he can be moved.

WORKMEN WANT FREE SPEECH

TO TELL RUSSIAN COMMISSION OF THEIR GRIEVANCES.

Demands Made Before Electing Their Delegates—Ask for Release of 3,000 Employees Arrested Since "Red Sunday"—No Disorder at the Meeting.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 1.—Nine meetings of workmen were held to-day, at which representatives were elected to choose delegates to the committee under the presidency of M. Shidlovski, which, by order of the czar, will consider the workmen's grievances.

More than two hundred representatives were chosen. They met and framed demands, which they declare must be complied with to-morrow or they will not elect delegates.

Their requirements include the release of 3,000 workmen arrested since Jan. 22, a guarantee of the inviolability of the delegates and their homes during the sessions of the committee, and freedom of speech in connection with the proceedings of the committee. The meeting of which they declare, ought to be public and the proceedings published in the newspapers without the interference of the censor.

The meeting was remarkable as being the first at which the men ever enjoyed liberty of speech. A majority of the representatives were fluent speakers. The proceedings were fluent speakers. The proceedings were fluent speakers. The proceedings were fluent speakers.

Nevertheless, the meeting broke up amid excitement as the result of the chairman in the course of his final speech claiming for the workmen freedom of religious belief. Some of the representatives, doubtless good members of the Orthodox Church, rose and keenly protested that they had not met to discuss Church questions.

Others who supported the chairman were cried down by the protesters. The hall soon became a babel of excited discussion. Many of the protesters feared that the introduction of religious questions would endanger the cause of the workmen as much as political discussion would. They did not want to become mixed up in such an agitation, as they were merely seeking the betterment of the workmen's condition. The meeting dispersed with the representatives still disputing.

CALLS CZAR ASSASSIN.

Father Gapon Calls on the People to Rise and Slay.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, March 1.—The Humanist publishes a letter to-day which it says Father Gapon, the leader of the strikers on Red Sunday, is going to send to the czar. The letter begins:

"Full of single faith in you as the father of your people, I marched toward you peacefully, accompanied by the workers, your people. As you must and you do know, the innocent blood of workers, their wives and their children of tender age henceforth and forever separates you, their assassin, and Russia's people."

"Half measures, even the promised States General, are no longer able to control the flood of popular opinion. Bombs, dynamite and terrorism wait all assassins of the people despoiled of their rights."

"Russia perishes by perishing. Try to understand it and remember it. Renounce them, as soon as possible, with all your family, the throne of Russia, and appear before the tribunal of the Russian people. Have pity on your children. Have pity upon the countries of the empire, you, who have offered peace to other nations and slaughtered your own."

Addressing the people of Russia, Father Gapon congratulates the workmen upon their heroism and bids them distrust the promises of the assassin, the czar. He commands them to despise the Holy Synod and the priests to organize a free vote, who are the enemies of the workmen, to shoot down the officers, destroy water mains, gas pipes, telephones, telegraphs, railways and Government buildings, but to respect private property.

He announces that a committee of defense will formulate a plan for a general strike to organize a free vote, to view to abolish the autocracy and to summon a constituent assembly, based upon universal suffrage. He promises to join the workers when the supreme moment arrives.

MARTIAL LAW FOR POLAND.

Minor State of Siege Proclaimed in All the Provinces.

Special Cable Dispatches to THE SUN.

WARSAW, March 1.—The Governor General of Warsaw proclaimed to-day a minor state of siege in the government of Kaiser Rudolph, Kielce and Lomza. The whole of Poland is now under this modified martial law. No special reason is given for the Governor-General's action.

The strike on the Warsaw and Vienna Railway has come to an end, and service north and south has been resumed.

March 2.—The sensational correspondent of the Daily Graphic says that anarchy continues at Batoum. The authorities there asked that two warships be sent to overawe the unmanageable populace, but the request was refused owing to the mutinous spirit that prevails among all the crews of the Black Sea fleet.

A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Odessa states that two districts in the Batoum government are in complete revolt. A force of cavalry, infantry and artillery has been sent to suppress the insurrection.

RUSSIAN DRAGONS DESERT.

Whole Squadron Escapes to Austria and Will Come Here.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 2.—According to the Vienna correspondent of the Daily Mail a whole squadron of Russian dragons, with the exception of its officers, has deserted and escaped into Austria. It is estimated that a majority of the men will go to the United States.

Cuba Buys Tacon Theatre.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

HAVANA, March 1.—President Palma has signed the bill providing for the purchase of the Tacon Theatre by the Government.

HARVARD'S JUNK COLLECTOR.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 1.—Mayor Daly has vetoed the junk collector's license granted two weeks ago to Bernard Bennett, the Harvard "Poco." The Mayor informed the Board of Aldermen that Bennett has used his license as a means of covering up his real business, which is that of a money lender at usurious rates of interest.

"His trade is chiefly carried on with the students of the university," the Mayor said. "The authorities protest against the granting of this license and have pointed out to me instances of gross and improper transactions of this kind. I am convinced the petitioner is not a fit and proper person to receive this special privilege."

The veto has been referred to the committee on licenses.

Aeolian Hall as Piano Center

WHY IT SHOULD BE VISITED FIRST BY ANY PERSON

CONTEMPLATING THE SELECTION OF A PIANO

Because it is the home of a unique collection of famous pianos. Chosen to give the widest possible range of prices, styles and tone qualities. Each instrument of the highest artistic worth at the price. Each instrument marked with a plain price from which there is no variation.

THE PIANO situation as it exists at Aeolian Hall is the ideal situation. Here will be found not merely the products of one house, but an assembly of well known instruments from which selections can be made to meet all tastes and purses.

Although each concern having its headquarters here maintains its individual organization, and has a separate factory in New York, the entire manufacture, as well as the sale, is controlled by the Aeolian Company, and each instrument is sold under their guarantee. Thus the public is offered for the first time under one roof an immense range of choice without sacrificing the important advantage of dealing direct with the manufacturer.

The Weber Piano

For fifty-three years one of the foremost pianos of the world, notable for a full, free, sympathetic tone that has never been surpassed or equalled.

Weber Uprights, \$500, \$525, \$575, \$625, \$650, \$675 and \$750.
Weber Small Uprights (smaller than the Baby Grand), \$750 and \$850.
Weber Baby Grands, \$950, \$1,000, \$1,050 and \$1,100.
Weber Parlor Grands, \$1,150 and \$1,250.
Weber Concert Grands, \$1,450 and \$1,600.

The Wheelock Piano

An upright instrument of superior tone, reasonable in price, characterized for honesty of workmanship and genuine musical value during more than a quarter century.

Wheelock Uprights, \$500, \$550 and \$650.

These instruments may be purchased on easy monthly payments or if the purchaser prefers to pay cash a discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed.

Beauty and permanence of tone quality was the standard observed in choosing these pianos, price being the secondary consideration. The result is an assembly of pianos of distinctive merit, instead of a miscellaneous assortment such as might come into the hands of any retailer.

As the home of such a collection of instruments, Aeolian Hall offers advantages to the person intending to purchase a piano not offered elsewhere, and which cannot be neglected. As a Piano Headquarters it merits the first visit from every piano purchaser who means to select an instrument impartially, on judgment alone. An artistic musical center there is no place in the world where so much of the best in music is gathered together under one roof.

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY, Aeolian Hall, 362 FIFTH AVENUE, NEAR 34TH ST.

BUREAU OF LOST PEOPLE NOW.

MADDOU AROUSED BY FAILURE TO SOLVE MARY FLYNN CASE.

Reform Also in Giving Instructions to Police at Roll Call—Stray Goats and Girls No More to Be Jumbled Together—Four Sentinels to Chase Up the Missing.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, March 1.—The Temps, in an editorial article upon the American navy says that, while it may be true that President Roosevelt's proposals have the pacific object of the maintenance of commercial interests and the opening up of new markets, "who can forget the influence which, to-morrow, may compel the President to adopt a policy of aggression? Who can foresee that day when the instrument Roosevelt has forged may not be employed by other enemies than those intended. At the American nation is young and full of vigor, somewhat, as regards Europe, a turbulent child, in whose hands one does not wish to see firearms. Roosevelt would supply a whole panoply. There are those who fear accidents."

NOT OUR CONCERN.

Injury to England's Cuban Trade Discussed in House of Commons.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 1.—In the House of Commons, to-day Earl Percy, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, was asked by Mr. Bowles as to whether the Government had made representations to the Government of the United States regarding the injury to British trade that was being done by the reciprocity treaty between the United States and Cuba.

He replied that he regretted to have to say that the representations of the Government had been without effect, owing to the fact that the United States took the view that the "favored nation" clause did not relate to privileges granted to third parties in return for specific concessions.

Sir Henry Irving Improving.